

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustine.

MR. EWING AGAIN.

We had believed that this gentleman had obtained sufficient notoriety—whether infamous or not, we leave others to determine—to have remained in that retirement to which all honorable men had consigned him as the betrayer of Cabinet councils. But not so. The President, it seems, authorizes Mr. Mallory to deny, emphatically, all and every ascription of dishonesty in regard to his course as to the second Bank bill of the extra session; and, although Mr. Mallory quotes the President as his authority for such denial nearly nine months ago, and his statement has gone the rounds of all the newspapers until it has almost been forgotten, yet this redoubtable champion of the basest conspiracy, as we honestly believe, ever conducted to destroy the reputation of an individual, lies perfectly still until he can come on to Washington in February, when, no doubt, upon earnest consultation with his brothers-in-crime, he is set upon ascertaining from Mr. Mallory an announcement of the President's name as his authority, first by Mr. Stanley in the House, and then by a letter, which General Mason, who seems to have acted the part of his intermedium, delivers a month after. Deep must have been the deliberations which preceded this great move, and which seems to have been entered upon with doubt and hesitation. And now comes the formidable disclosure. Mr. Berrien, who seems regularly and long ago to have connected his statement, which he has too much modesty to have made complete unless requested by the President, and who seems to have doubted whether his statement would be believed unless endorsed by Mr. Sergeant, springs to the side of his noble ally and seeks to implicate Mr. Webster in the disgraceful controversy. How far Mr. Sergeant endorses his statement may be seen by reference to his letter. As we read it, he states that Mr. Berrien told him that Mr. Webster told Mr. Berrien that Mr. Tyler told him, &c. &c. &c. Mr. King, of Georgia, of whom we had hoped better things than to find him in such company, and who was spoken of currently as the Secretary of the Navy after Mr. Badger's retirement, and which, if it had been tendered, he might or might not have declined, steps forward with his statement relative to some plan of a Bank which he and the President talked over, but which the Whig party would not take, and these are the mighty proofs which the great retired, under orders from his master, now parades before the public. From the bottom of our heart, while we despise the conspirators, we pity the malice of their supple agent. Take every word which these people say to be true, and what does it amount to more than to this? That the President, in his anxiety to compromise the question of a Bank, yielded at one moment what his sober reflection taught him at the next to be wrong; and this is the heinous offence with which he is said to be guilty. Whether he be so or not, we neither admit or deny. We believe that much has been suppressed by Mr. Ewing of Cabinet Conferences which would clearly show the motives of the President, and which, if known, would expose the true character of the attacks made upon him. But we recur to his proofs. If the proposition spoken of by Mr. King was the same as that incorporated in "the Fiscal corporation bill," how came the Whig party to reject it? Why did they pursue the "weak and vacillating" policy of rejecting a measure at one time which they so cordially and unanimously adopted at another? Why are not the denunciations of Mr. Clay invoked against the whole Whig party, as "weak and vacillating"? Let it be again remarked that Mr. Tyler's offence is said to consist in having for a moment expressed the hope that he might be able to sanction a bill—and that he authorized his Cabinet to feel the pulse of Congress upon the subject, but that he changed his opinion after a few hours reflection. And for this he has been stigmatized as a traitor—burnt in effigy—and the whole billingsgate of abuse poured out upon him, from the highest to the lowest of a desperate clique. And yet it is all right, not at all inconsistent in those very men to oppose a measure at one time and to advocate it at another. They truly are above suspicion. They may change as often as they please—"wheel about and jump Jim Crow" twenty times in a month, and yet they are the Simon Pures of all that is correct, if they will only take care to jump in obedience to the orders of their great leader.—But if any one else, and especially the President, shall intimate an opinion to his Cabinet, he is bound by such intimation, however thoroughly he may afterwards be convinced of his error. But why did they reject Mr. King's proposition at the time? Mr. King furnishes the solution. The first Bank bill was pending in the hands of the President. No compromise could then be listened to. The Imperial Dictator could no more be appeased than by Ewing's bill, which he rejected in contumelious terms—insulting to the Cabinet generally, and Mr. Ewing particularly, but which like a lashed hound, only produced a white, and augmented his affection. Mr. Tyler must then be shown no quarters. The *Feto*—the *Verro*—nothing short of it would appease. Or perhaps they speculated on his weakness of nerve, and thought that he would yield his assent to the bill then in his hands under the terrors by which he was surrounded, and the influences brought to bear upon him. Has any man here forgotten those influences? We have heard that some members wrote threatening letters foretelling his annihilation, and sketching out before him all that has since occurred of defamation, and abuse, and other direful results. Who does not remember the crowds that thronged the white house night after night? Who has not heard of the representations constantly made, of public indignation and consuming wrath? We venture to declare it as our opinion that no man ever was surrounded by such inducements to yield his conscience and honor on the shrine of a party. He had no one on whom to rely—no party to look to if he *vetted*, while abuse was to be poured

ed out in a torrent upon his head. He waived all, sooner than surrender his grasp upon the Constitution. It was at this time, it seems, that Mr. King volunteered the attempt at conciliation, and it was under such circumstances that his proposition was rejected. We know not what that proposition was—and much less can we conceive the connection which it had with the "Fiscal Corporation bill," which had its origin probably a week after; nor can we well imagine that Mr. King, who seems to have possessed so much of the President's confidence, at the time referred to, should have relaxed all his efforts at compromise, and had no further conversation with the President, when the prospect afterwards seemed to have brightened. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that a gentleman of Mr. King's high honor, would suppress any thing that was said by Mr. Tyler, in any after conversation, after esteeming it to be his duty to narrate what he had done. We boldly challenge full disclosures. No matter whether uttered or where uttered. We know that all manner of false representations have gone forth to the country. A charge is extant that the President in writing approved that bill, and we would have the proof. Where is that writing committing the President to an act incorporating a Bank to deal in exchanges, in opposition to the doctrine laid down in the case of the "Bank of Augusta against Earle"? We would have men speak out. What did he say to you, sir; and you, sir; and you, sir, in the confidence of supposed friendship, and which has been whispered to his prejudice? Speak out openly, and come forth with your charges. Better ten open enemies than one secret one. SPEAK OUT, GENTLEMEN—SPEAK OUT.

OUR COUNTRY.

Even "water wears away the rock." When impending perils threaten the welfare of our country, it becomes its defenders to make up for any deficiency there may exist in numbers, by zeal and perseverance. If we are right in our conviction of the importance of zealously sustaining the conservative policy of the present Administration—a course alike independent of the favor and maledictions of ultra party leaders—we will certainly be successful in the end. If our cause is a just one, it will triumph, ultimately, in spite of the odds against us. The indomitable spirits of the Revolution set an example to the world, which should never be lost sight of by men struggling in behalf of truth and justice.

We have vowed to roll back the mountain of misrepresentation and slander heaped upon an honest and wise Chief Magistrate. We are aware that we are out-numbered a hundred fold by our enemies; we are conscious that a thousand pens are employed to counteract whatever we may say: yet we will speak on; we will neither be silenced nor disheartened. If our thousand opponents are wrong, the millions will discover it sooner than they might if fewer were arrayed against us. There is a true standard of justice in the breasts of the People, which is indestructible. To this tribunal we carry our appeal. We will be patient and untiring, and hope on to the last.

We plead for a Chief Magistrate whose whole heart is devoted to his country. We are opposed by those who are devoted to MEN. We advocate the cause of the MANY—though we contend almost single-handed. They labor for the benefit of the FEW—while they are a host themselves. Through the dark clouds that lower around us at present, we espy the bright gleams of victory in the future. And shall we be dismayed? No! Our heart may burst, but our last cry shall be—RALLY IN BEHALF OF YOUR COUNTRY.

We ask the People to give the President a fair trial. Judge him by his acts. Aid him in his endeavors to secure the prosperity of his country. If the measures he recommends fail in their operation, then scrutinize his wisdom and honesty. But do not condemn him *untried*.—If his mediated acts are to be denounced beforehand, how are we to know that they would not have been salutary, and proved highly beneficial to the People?

But Congress has already denounced both the President and all the measures he has proposed. Congress has the power to prevent the fruition of his measures, and it has been exercised.—Thus all the important acts recommended by the Executive have been defeated—defeated by politicians, not tried and condemned by the People. The President should not be blamed for this—he did all that was in his power. If the country has suffered for the want of prompt and efficient legislation, we invoke our fellow-citizens to visit the guilty with their blasting indignation. Spare the innocent.

All men must acknowledge that Congress has not only prevented the perfection of the measures recommended by the President in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, but it has neither originated nor passed any itself to subvert the interests of the People, unless, at the same time, some party end was to be accomplished.

And Congress has been in session nearly a whole year, without doing anything. Will the People take sides with Congress in the war against the President? They cannot, will not do it—we know they will not, because they are intelligent and honorable. We have an abiding confidence in their friendship and support, as long as the Administration is upright and just.

Mr. Clay's partisans in Congress have persecuted the President, and pursued his friends with an unrelenting vengeance. Arnold, Botts, and other members of similar conceptions and dispositions, have abused the Chief Magistrate in the most offensive manner that the language would permit, and then taken away from the journal that defended him the small amount of Executive patronage that had been left at the disposal of the Presidents from the days of Washington. Messrs. Mangum, Archer, and others in the Senate, have repeatedly applied the most abusive and debasing epithets both to the President and this paper. Mr. Benton brought forward a resolution to compel us to say whence we derived material to make up our editorial defence of the Administration. Mr. Davis had us dragged before his committee to answer, on compulsion, who did or did not write for our paper, and who did or did not recompense our contributors for their services. It is true our answers jumped with our inclination, or all the insinuating force of Congressional tyrants could never have extracted one irrelevant word from

our lips. We hope the country will demand the publication of our deposition. If Mr. Davis suppresses it, we will not. It shall be seen. Even such persecution as this shall not sway us from our onward course.

WHO IS GUILTY?

When the country emerged from the last war with Great Britain, the condition of the manufacturing and mercantile interests were thought to demand the aid of legislation. Memorialists were not wanting, which urged on Congress the necessity of the immediate interposition of its power to remove the difficulties to which these two branches of enterprise were especially subject. The wisdom of that body was early engaged in devising the best mode of rendering the assistance so clamorously demanded. A protective tariff was the means adopted for fostering the infant manufactures, which the war had forced into existence, and a Bank, flavored with the odor of nationality, the panacea invented to cure the diseases of the currency. But these agents, though working with combined action, did not effect the grand results promised by their friends; so far were they from relieving the oppression which they were destined to remove, that Mr. Clay himself was compelled to acknowledge, that if he were to select any term of seven years, since the adoption of the present Constitution, which exhibited a scene of wide-spread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly that term of seven years, which followed close on the establishment of both these unfailing agents of prosperity.

Again the cry of ruin and distress, of depression in the value of property, and disorganization of the currency, echoes through the land. That there now exist the same grounds for complaint, which might have justified the murmurs during the period of disaster of which Mr. Clay speaks, there may, in the opinion of many, be much reason to doubt; for there are now at least, abundant harvests, and the "innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gambolling on ten thousand hills and plains covered with rich and verdant grasses," of which the Kentucky orator spoke so triumphantly in 1832, when decanting on the "unparalleled prosperity of the country" during the seven preceding years.

But if we have truly retrograded, and are travelling over once more the disastrous cycle in which the seven years of desolation must be numbered,—if the protecting power of a Tariff is once more required to hold up the tottering interests of the manufacturer, and an efficient agent established by the General Government is demanded for regulating the currency and equalizing domestic exchanges, where does the fault lie, that with a Congress in session for more than six months, nothing has been done towards relieving the general distress—that scarcely nothing has even been attempted for this object—that the Exchequer plan has been left to sleep undisturbed, and nothing feasible projected in its stead, and that till within the two last days no movement has been made towards a revision of the tariff?

The People are not to be "bamboozled" into the belief that the Executive is to be held responsible because intrigues for the succession to the Presidency, the indomitable love of oratorical display, and the unexcitable lethargy of inaction, all combined to paralyze the energies of the Legislature and pervert the Government from holding out its hand to give that assistance which is expected from it.

If there must be legislation, and it is not obtained, the fault lies with the legislators alone, and must be imputed to them. Mr. Morris has given his constituents a slight inkling of what is done in Congress, and why the session is so protracted. He has put the saddle on the right horse. If distress pervades the country and no attempt is made to remedy it, the People can discover who are to blame, and will visit upon the guilty the merited retribution. The Executive cannot be made responsible.

COL. BENTON AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The Ozark Eagle, a large Democratic paper published at Springfield, Mo., thus speaks of Col. Benton's prospects:

"Col. Benton is well aware that there are those who would give two votes to his one, take the United States together, and he has too much foresight to throw his pretensions before the people for the next Presidency. We have those more deserving, and in whom the people of all parts of the country can place more confidence, than in him, to fill the first office within the gift of the people of the United States."

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The French papers state that a person named COMARCHI, has invented a balloon, with which he can navigate the air in any direction and in all weathers. An experiment lately made on its powers, under very unfavorable circumstances, near Lyons, France, was completely successful. The aeronaut made his ascent from the east bank of the Soane, and crossed the river in a westerly direction, gradually steering in a curvilinear path, till he recrossed the river, and descended very near the spot where he had risen. During this experiment the weather was generally tempestuous and the wind always very violent.

The balloon is unlike all others in form, being rhomboidal, instead of spherical or cylindrical; there are no details of construction given, however, nor any mention made of the means by which it is propelled—we cannot say therefore whether Mr. Pennington's scheme for aerial navigation has or has not been anticipated.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

It will be seen that a new and elegant Hotel under this name, will be opened on Monday next in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, by Messrs. J. M. Sanderson & Son. It will be kept on the American and European plans conjointly, and from our personal knowledge of the attentive and obliging character of the senior host we can promise to those who visit the "Franklin House," every thing which can conduce to their comfort and enjoyment.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, for June, is a treat. The interest awakened in the opening chapters of the "Quod Correspondence" is well sustained. Edward "Alford and his Playfellow" is as good as "Wilson Knickerbocker" some years ago. "My First and Last Sea-fishing," an interesting narrative, giving in detail a cruise down the harbor, the fishing-ground, the storm, and the return, is worthy of "A Bostonian." The work can be had of the agent, T. R. Hampton, for \$5 a year, or at the same rate by the number, free of postage.

LOSS OF BRIG INDIANA, OF PHILADELPHIA.—A letter received in New York by the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Turks Island, May 16, states that the brig Indiana, of that name and from Philadelphia for Jamaica, was wrecked on the north-west coast on the night of the 1st ult. The captain, crew, cargo and materials saved.

OFFICIAL.

JOHN TYLER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that A. W. THAXTER, Jr., has been appointed Vice Consul of Russia for the port of Boston, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to the Vice Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be signed Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the 9th day of June, A. D. 1842, and of [U. S.] the Independence of the United States of America the 66th.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President: DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 7, 1842.

To the Editor of the Madisonian—

Sir: Frequent applications are made to me, from various parts of the country, for information in regard to the measures adopted by this Department for procuring a supply of American water-rotted hemp for the Navy; and I have recently been requested, by a resolution of a meeting of the people of Independence, Mo., to give this information through the public prints. I therefore ask the favor of you to publish in the Madisonian, the accompanying letter of instructions, given by the Navy Commissioners, to the agent employed under the resolution of Congress of the 11th September, 1841.

The course thus indicated, is the only one which the Department felt itself authorized to adopt under existing circumstances. The agent has not yet made any report of his proceedings, and of course it is not in my power to give such information upon the subject as would enable Congress to adopt such further measures as the case might seem to them to require.—That information will be communicated as soon as it shall be received. Further legislation will undoubtedly be necessary, in order to establish suitable depots and agencies, in the hemp-growing country, such as are required by the interest and convenience of the people. The subject is very interesting to the Department, and is believed to be not less so to Congress; so that a reasonable hope may be indulged that all necessary and convenient arrangements will be authorized, whenever the requisite information shall be obtained.

Yours, &c.

A. P. UPSHUR.

(Copy.)

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 3d March, 1842.

Sir: By the Resolution of Congress of the 11th September, 1841, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to purchase domestic water-rotted hemp, for the use of the Navy, so far as the same shall be found of suitable quality, and can be used beneficially for the service, having regard to the cost, strength, and durability of the article; and "to cause purchases of such hemp to be made in the different hemp-growing regions of the Union."

The States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, produce hemp, it is believed, than any of the other States. Among these, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri, produce the greatest quantity.

As agent, you will proceed hence through Western Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and Missouri, making vigilant inquiries as to the quantities of hemp of good quality, growing in those and neighboring States, and the prices at which, hemp, properly water-rotted and prepared for market, can be obtained, deliverable at points convenient for transportation by water.

With the view to encourage the preparation of hemp, by water-rotting, you are authorized to give assurances to the growers, that the Government is disposed, as early as may be practicable, to adopt the use of hemp of the growth of our country, exclusive of all imported hemp, so far as may be required for the Navy. We use, at this time, about 700 tons of clean hemp, and the probability is, that this consumption will rather be increased than diminished. You will ascertain and report the terms upon which water-rotted hemp can be obtained, and the quantities; subject to the inspection of the yard at Boston, where the hemp is to be delivered, and should it pass inspection, will be made into cordage.

You will make engagements, as occasion and opportunities may arise, with the growers of hemp, that their hemp, on passing the final inspection at Boston, will be received and paid for, at not exceeding \$280 per ton of 2240 pounds. This is \$40 per ton more than we give for the best Riga Rein hemp, and is presumed to be a sufficient bounty, to encourage the growth and preparation of American. Your own inspection of the hemp will give assurance of the great probability of its passing inspection at Boston, and place the growers upon a safer footing as to its reception than they otherwise would be. It is thought that the Government, in incurring the expense of a special agent, and giving this bounty, will operate so as to secure, ultimately, an ample supply of American hemp. You will of course not encourage the sending of any hemp to Boston, on account of the Navy, unless you should be entirely satisfied of its quality and mode of preparation.

Whenever you find a parcel of hemp that you approve and engage, you will report to the Board all the particulars, with the place where the hemp is, and the name of the person with whom you make the engagement.

The sample of Riga Rein hemp, which you will have, will enable you to give to the growers of hemp correct information as to the quality of that article for Navy use. You will give to them every information in your power upon the subject of growing and properly preparing hemp for the Navy.

Further instructions will hereafter be given to you, as occasions may arise. Let your reports be frequent and minute.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) D. WARRINGTON, For the Board of Navy Commissioners.

AZBERT G. BROWN, Esq., Agent for procuring American Hemp, Washington.

The Toledo Blade, (Ohio,) with the flags of Clay and Corwin at its mast, has joined the benighted fleet that is running pell-mell against the Administration. They will all go down together, if they do not alter their course.

We copy this precious morsel from the Clinton (O.) Republican, a Clay and Corwin paper. Its abuse is almost as rich as the Richmond Whig's—its fate will be the same:

What! receive John Tyler into the fold of Whiggery after proving false to his pledges, and exercising a power more tyrannical than ever Jackson and Van Buren exercised over the liberties of this country!—We would rather see the Whig party destroyed, cut up in divisions and sub-divisions, than a union with John Tyler.

THE Reverend Mr. ROBERTS, of New York, will preach in the Baptist Church, Tenth street, tomorrow (Sunday morning) at eleven o'clock, and the Reverend Mr. BUSHHEAD, of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, in the evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

PREACHING AT THE CAPITOL. Divine service may be expected at the Capitol on Sunday morning next at the usual hour.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1842.

To the Editor of the Madisonian:—

Sir: The President of the United States having been charged this day, on the floor of the House of Representatives, with inconsistency in relation to the course pursued by him with regard to the Distribution bill, the Compromise act, &c., and passages from a Report made by him in the House of Delegates of Virginia having been read with a view of sustaining that charge, I deem it proper to send you the following extract from the journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia, from which the quotations were made, and which I read in the House of Representatives this day:

"A motion was then made by Mr. Tyler to amend the said report by inserting after the resolution just adopted the following:—

"Resolved, nevertheless, That by the foregoing resolutions requiring the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, this General Assembly doth not mean in any event to infringe or disturb the act of Congress passed the 2nd of March, 1833, for the settlement of the tariff, commonly called the Compromise act, but on the contrary it hereby declares and resolves that the said Compromise act should be held sacred and inviolate."

"Passed 83 to 35. Mr. Tyler in the affirmative.—House Delegates of Va., Jan. 30th, 1839."

I should not now trouble you, were I not prevented by indisposition from writing out my remarks this evening.

GEORGE H. PROFFIT.

EXPLODING EXPEDITION.—The ship Carendon arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Canton, spoke at the 30th of March, in lat. 27 S. long. 43 40 E., U. S. ship Vincennes, from Singapore, bound to New York; was to stop at Cape Town and St. Helena.

The U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieut. Commandant Ringgold, and the Oregon, Lieut. Commandant O. Carr, of the Exploring Expedition, called at St. Helena on the 24th of April, and sailed the same day for Rio Janeiro and New York—all well on board.

CONGRESS.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. ROOSEVELT moved a postponement of the report from the Judiciary Committee, proposing amendments to the Bankrupt law.

Mr. FILLMORE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill indemnifying persons who incurred loss by the act of British officers who carried the Comet and Encomium into Nassau.

By general consent, the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Stanley relative to military land warrants, was deferred till tomorrow, after some debate.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution—which was adopted—directing the Clerk to prepare a tabular statement of the rates of duties on each article in the several bills reported.

Mr. FILLMORE, reminded by the near approach of the 30th of June, moved that the House should go into Committee of the Whole and take up the bill extending the present laws on imports till the first of August. The motion prevailed.

A motion by Mr. SNYDER, to strike out the words "first of August," was negative.

Mr. ROOSEVELT moved to strike out the proviso guarding against a rescission of the Distribution act. On this motion he opened a debate which was protracted to a late hour, and was followed by Messrs. Pickens, Cushing, Everett, Wise, Foster, Goggin, &c. This incidental question consumed most of the day's session.

Mr. UNDERWOOD advocated the principle of distribution to the extreme, and insisted on its maintenance under any circumstances.

Mr. GOOGIN went into a reading of documents to prove that it was a favorite principle of the present Executive.

In the Senate, Mr. EVANS presented a remonstrance, from citizens of Maine, against the passage of the bill making an alteration in the Wiscasset Collection district in that State.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a petition, numerously signed, chiefly by workmen employed in Manchester, Philadelphia county, representing that their situation is now deplorable, and asking Congress to pass a bill to raise revenue, and, at the same time, to give incidental protection to their manufactures; a memorial complaining of the operation of the Compromise act, and asking for protection; also, a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, showing the great importance of fortifying some position along the borders of the Gulf of Mexico; which, after debate, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHOATE presented a memorial, signed by citizens of New York and Brooklyn, praying for liberal appropriations for the naval service.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented a memorial from New York, asking for the passage of the Exchequer Plan; also, a remonstrance, from citizens of Albany, against a reduction of duties on imported gold and silver ware.

The bill providing for the permanent employment of certain clerks in the Post Office Department, who have been temporarily employed for several years, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Appropriation bill was then taken up, when Mr. TALLMADGE moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on ordering the amendments to be engrossed and the bill read a third time; whereupon Mr. WALKER called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. KING inquired what was the object of the Senator in making the motion; for he desired to vote understandingly. They had been for a long time employed in the consideration of the bill, so as to give it an acceptable shape and form; and now, after having labored at it for weeks, and hammered it out to what it now was, why should they again go into committee on the bill, and consume they knew not how much more time? He wanted to know why they were asked to retrace their steps.

Mr. TALLMADGE replied that the reason for making the motion was, that some of the features of the bill were such that he could not approve of them. He had voted against them at the time they were proposed, and he was now desirous to have them made different from what they were.

The yeas and nays were then taken and the vote was reconsidered—yeas 26, nays 18, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Berrien, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Rives, Sturgeon, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—18.

Mr. WHITE then moved to reconsider the vote by which the following amendment was concurred in, viz:—

"Provided, That each district shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants to be represented."

Mr. WRIGHT called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Messrs. BENTON and TAPPAN spoke against the reconsideration, and in favor of the proviso.

Mr. TALLMADGE replied. After a debate of more than five hours' duration, in which Messrs. BUCHANAN, TALLMADGE, WALKER, ALLEN, SMITH, CONRAD, RIVES, BAGBY, WHITE, WRIGHT, BAYARD, and SEVIER, participated.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that he hoped that it would not be considered disrespectful in him to ask the Senate that the vote on the bill be taken this afternoon. (Cries of "Agreed!" agreed!) He had received numerous letters from Pennsylvania making many anxious inquiries upon the subject. If the bill should be sent from the Senate to-day, it would not probably be

sent millions of dollars in the House until the close of the next week. He therefore begged the Senate, and he would beg the House if he had the power to do so, not to delay the passage of the bill.

Mr. ARCHER said that if the Senator would induce his [Democratic] friends to take the question, this [the Whig] side of the house would acquiesce. [Cries of "Agreed!" agreed!]

Mr. CUTHBERT submitted a few remarks; and the vote on the amendment was then reconsidered—yeas 25, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Smith, of Connecticut, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—20.

So the vote was reconsidered; and the question resorted on agreeing to the amendment, when

Mr. KING moved to amend by striking out the proviso, and inserting: "Provided, That each district shall, in no case, contain a number of persons entitled to representation, exceeding the ratio as fixed by this bill, five thousand; but he will leave the amendment, and accept of one suggested by Mr. Woodbury, to come in after the proviso, as follows: "not differing in any case more than five thousand."

The question was taken on the amendment to the proviso, and it was disagreed to—Yeas 19, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Evans, Graham, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—24.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to amend the proviso by adding "not in any case more than 10,000." This was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 20.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend by adding to the proviso, "not in any case more than 24,000," and the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 18. The question was then stated on agreeing to the proviso, as amended; and on the yeas and nays being taken it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Evans, Graham, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Ia., Sprague, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—24.

Mr. WALKER submitted the following as an amendment to the second section, viz: "Provided, That so much of this act as directs the State Legislatures to divide their respective States into districts, shall be regarded as directory only, Congress not assuming the power, to instruct the State Legislatures."

And on the question being taken, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 25, as follows: